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IOWA Agriculturist

SPRING 1971

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Corner Comment



Recently I had the privilege of spending some time with the students on the Iowa State University campus. I lived in the dormitory and attended classes with them. It was a thoroughly rewarding and interesting experience. I found the students courteous, interested in my views as a legislator, and willing to present and listen to a lively exchange of ideas.

The majority of the young people on our campuses today represent the finest this country has ever had to offer. They are going to have to take over when this present generation is gone, therefore, we must be able to communicate with each other effectively. I find that the lines of communication are not gone, merely unused. I came away with a better understanding of the students' point of view and, conversely, I felt that the students with whom I visited discovered that as a legislator, I am truly interested that the quality of education in this state remain on the high level we have always had.

I tried to make it abundantly clear as we talked that the impatience many young people demonstrate to "fix the mess" this generation has left them must be tempered with judgment so that change will be for the better and not just a different set of problems.

I welcomed the opportunity to have this intimate contact with college people and returned to the Capitol with the feeling that as a legislator, they deserve my best effort. They'll get it. ●

Francis Messerly

IOWA Agriculturist

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Spring has arrived and brought back green grass and leaves, riverbank keggers and . . . little girls and boys.

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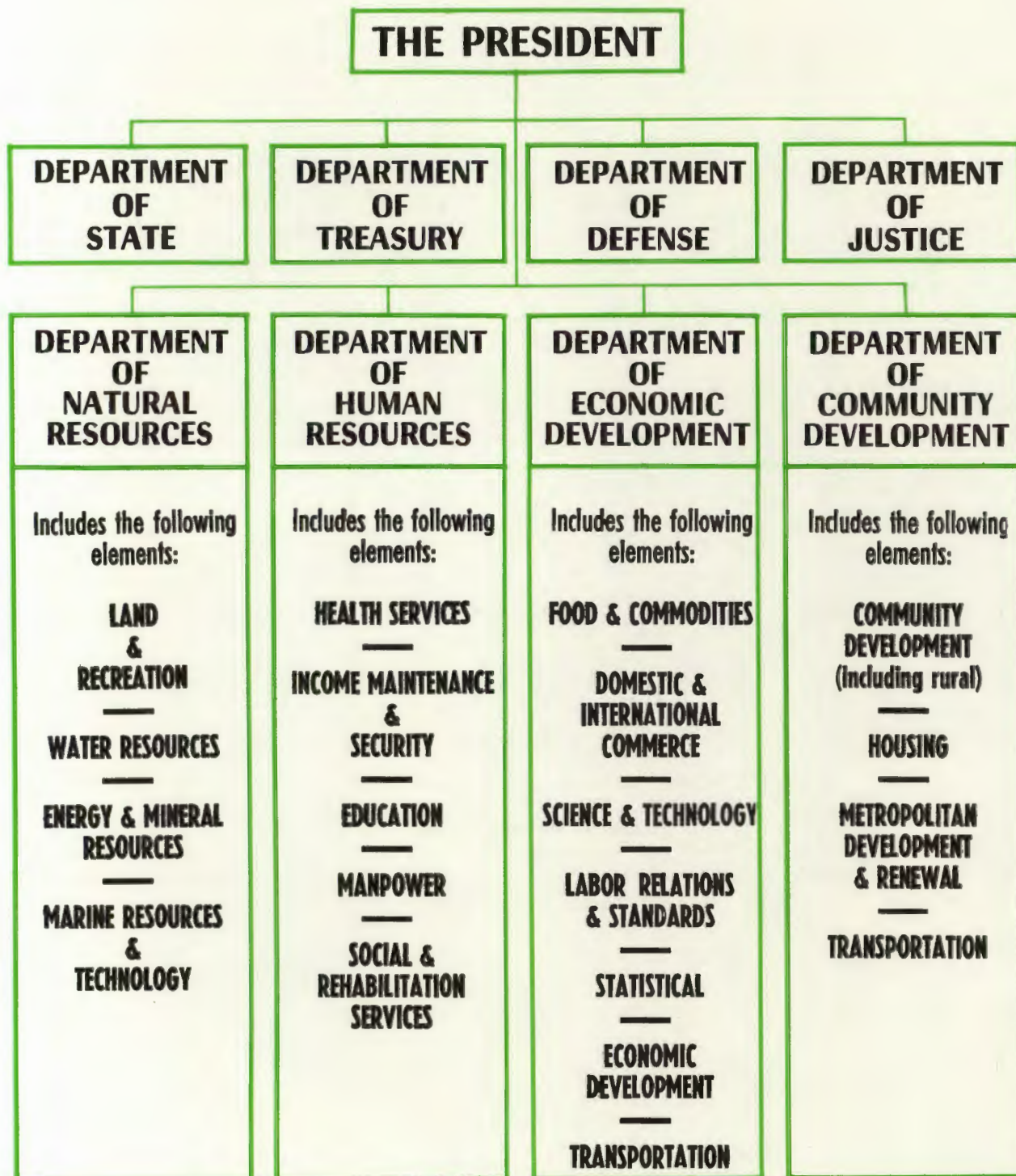
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The New Cabinet:



No Ag Department?

by Bill Tubbs

The U.S. Department of Agriculture, the traditional focal point used by farm leaders to air their gripes, may come to its end shortly.

If President Nixon's executive reorganization plan passes Congress, agencies from seven cabinet departments will be jostled into four new departments—and the 109 year old USDA will be left out.

In his January 26 State of the Union message, Nixon stated his position:

"I propose that the Departments of State, Treasury, Defense and Justice remain, but that all the other departments be consolidated into four: Human Resources, Community Development, Natural Resources, and Economic Development."

Reaction to the proposal has been varied. Much of the comment expresses uncertainty as to details.

"No Stand" Policy

The American Farm Bureau has declared an official "no stand" policy because its not sure what might happen. According to Ken Thatcher, secretary of the Iowa Farm Bureau, the organization may never take a position.

How much voice will agriculture have under the new system?

The lack of the name "agriculture" is a concern to Farm Bureau leaders around Iowa, Thatcher related. Even if the new plan is exactly what's needed, farmers may have a hard time getting used to it, he said.

Nixon's plan would have some of the ag agencies in each of the new departments. While speaking to the Iowa Legislature March 1, Nixon defended the plan:

.. "Under my proposed reorganization, four cabinet secretaries—half of the cabinet—will be speaking for the farmer when his diverse interests are at stake. I submit that this is not less representation, but more—it is more effective representation, because the rural interest of America will be represented wherever decisions are being made that affect that interest."

Thatcher felt he would have a hard time buying the fact that four cabinet positions might offer more representation than one. The effect of the new proposal on Iowa depends on whether those who understand agriculture are still in command in Washington, he said. Under the present system, people at least know where to go for action.

Personal Ties

Dr. Floyd Andre, Iowa State's ag college dean, feels comfortable under the present system, too. Andre and Secretary of Agriculture Hardin have personal ties. Both have similar backgrounds and have come up through the ranks holding similar positions. Hardin was agriculture dean at the University of Nebraska before moving to Washington with the Nixon administration.

"The Secretary of Agriculture is easy to talk to," Andre commented. "We understand each other well." Andre served as USDA experiment station administrator in Washington from 1940-46.

Andre isn't exactly sure how the change would effect Iowa, but he thinks those agencies with long histories probably would remain much the same. He thinks the operation of the ag experi-

ment station would continue but possibly with its headquarters in a different department.

One farm group that has expressed opposition to the plan is the National Farmers Organization (NFO). NFO President Oren Staley says, "So far as agriculture is concerned, the President's 'revolutionary' plan to abolish the Department of Agriculture and transfer farmers' price support and economic programs to a new Department of Economic Development, built on the present Department of Commerce, is a plan to move power away from farm people to the food and fiber processors, suppliers and distributors. The Department of Commerce is big business and large corporation oriented and directed."

No Appeal

Staley added that "the prospects for obliteration of the Department of Agriculture and down grading agriculture into a new Department of Economic Development has no appeal for farmers—for it certainly does not move either power or standing in their direction."

Staley fears, and the skepticism of other ag leaders, may all be for naught. One thing nearly everybody agrees on is that the reorganization plan will have a tough time in Congress. "It doesn't have a ghost of a chance to pass the 92nd Congress," Dr. Ross Talbot, political science, said.

Plan Might Pass

Talbot feels the plan may have a chance if Nixon is re-elected and has a Republican Congress. In spite of the fact that the pro-

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(continued from page 5)

posals are offered "in a bipartisan spirit," Talbot feels party politics will play an important role in their fate.

Dr. Paul Yarbrough, sociology, agrees with Talbot. There are 120,000 employees in the USDA alone, and the reorganization involves six other departments, too. Nixon's plan may be just what we need, Yarbrough said, but any time you juggle that many jobs, you meet resistance.

A change that could effect agriculture even more than the loss of the USDA, is the possible elim-

ination of the House and Senate agriculture committees. Many of the key decisions affecting agriculture now are made in these committees. If cabinet reform happens, Talbot feels the committees would change, too.

Even if the plan fails Congress, it may be successful because it caused people to take a close look at the system. Andre feels it is good to take a good look at internal structures sometimes. There are a number of duplicating agencies, which when combined, would streamline the executive branch.

Hardin thinks the farmer can actually gain strength through realignment of agencies. If the proposal is enacted, "farmers accustomed to working with a particular agency or with certain people will find themselves still working with those same people after reorganization," he said. "Only the route to get to those people will be different."

Perhaps that's the biggest hang-up—farmers would have to find new access points in Washington. It's an interesting problem, and farm leaders will have to wait to see what happens.

How Proposed Changes Affect Agriculture

Human Resources

"First, a department dealing with the concerns of people—as individuals, as members of a family—a department focused on human needs."

Four branches in the Human Resources Department will be 1) Health Services, 2) Income Maintenance and Stability, 3) Education and Manpower, and 4) Social and Rehabilitation Services.

The core of this department will be the present Department of Health, Education and Welfare. Functions of the USDA Food and Nutrition Service and the Packers and Stockyards Administration might be placed here.

Community Development

"Second, a department concerned with our prosperity—with our jobs, our business and those many activities that keep our economy running smoothly and well."

Seven branches of the Department of Economic Development will be 1) Food and Commodities, 2) Domestic and International Commerce, 3) Labor Relations and Standards, 4) Statistical Information, 5) Science and Technology, 6) Economic Development and 7) Transportation.

The key to agricultural policy has been income maintenance through the price support and cropland reduction programs of the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC). The CCC will be placed in the Food and Commodities branch. President Nixon decided that stability of farm income should be solved within the broad framework of policies affecting the whole economy.

The Foreign Agricultural Service, Export Marketing Service and Foreign Economic Development Service will likely tie in with the Domestic and International Commerce branch. Agricultural Information handled by the USDA's Statistical Reporting Service (SRS) will probably be handled under the new Statistical Information branch.

The Science and Technology branch will include most of the research and development activities of the Departments of Agriculture and Commerce. The Ag Research service and part of the Extension Service will fall here.

Natural Resources

"Third, a department concerned with our physical environment, and with the preservation and balanced use of those great natural resources on which our nation depends."

Four branches in the Department of Natural Resources will be 1) Land and Recreation, 2) Water Resources, 3) Energy and Mineral Resources, and 4), Marine Resources and Technology.

Duplicating agencies from the USDA, the Department of Interior and the Army (Defense) will be brought together under federal water resources development.

The Land and Recreation branch will encompass USDA functions dealing with forestry, grazing and wildlife management. The function of the Soil Conservation Service (SCS) would probably be assumed by this department.

Economic Development

"Fourth, a department dealing with the community—rural communities and urban communities and all that it takes to make a community function as a community."

Four branches in the Department of Community Development will be 1) Community Development, 2) Housing, 3) Metropolitan Development and Renewal, and 4) Transportation.

This new department will merge programs of the Department of Housing and Urban Development with the urban and rural community development programs of the Office of Economic Opportunity, the Department of Agriculture and many public facilities construction programs from the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

Some elements of the 4-H and Extension Service and the Rural Community Development Service will be located in the Community Development branch. The Farmers Home Administration will fall into the Housing branch, and the Rural Electrification Administration (REA) may also fit into the Community Development Department.

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A Candid Conversation With the Man

Inside the Gates

Kenny Fulk is a 56-year-old package of energy and enthusiasm. Most people know him as Secretary of the Iowa State Fair—going on his ninth year.

*He's an Iowa State alum where he earned his degree in Animal Husbandry. While here, he was a member of FarmHouse fraternity and also was business manager of the *Agriculturist*.*

Fulk is the driving force behind one of the largest state fairs in the country—possibly the largest. His ideas and management makes possible a ten-day extravaganza that in 1970 entertained over six-hundred-thousand people.

Fulk and his wife live on the fairgrounds in a house overlooking the entire grounds and the city of Des Moines. Interviewer Jerry Conner talked to him there and reports, "He's exciting, candid and FAIR! His basement is filled with pictures of various aspects of the fair. Everywhere you look, it's fair—fair—fair!"

AG: You're obviously a very busy man. How many hours a week do you put in on the fair?

FULK: I've never kept track. I work all the time! If I don't have a meeting, then I'll be at the office.

AG: What is your title?

FULK: My title is Secretary of the Iowa State Fair. Some think it should be manager, but it doesn't really make any difference to me. I'm directly responsible to the board of directors of the fair, which includes Governor Ray and President Parks of Iowa State University.

AG: What is the fair's budget?

FULK: It is \$1.5 million, a small part of which we get from the state. They gave us \$10 thousand last year for premiums, but the total amount given out was \$236 thousand.

AG: Who can enter into competition at the state fair?

FULK: We let anyone enter who qualifies for open competition, say with cattle and sheep. This is the world's largest livestock show, you know. We are over twice as

large as the Chicago show, and this doesn't include rabbits and such. We also have the world's largest swine show.

AG: How does the Iowa fair rank with others in the country?

FULK: If you measure according to livestock, it's the largest. If you measure according to acres, it would be in the top ten. And if you measure according to attendance, it would be in the top 20. But in another area, that of money taken in, it would be the largest.

AG: What in your background qualifies you to manage this fair?

FULK: I come from a farm in southwest Iowa. I attended Iowa State where I worked on almost all the publications. I also have worked with various breed organizations and shows.

If I were to criticize education, I would say that students aren't being taught to communicate. It doesn't make much difference how much they know if they can't get it over to the people.

Fairs are an excellent medium for communication, with people of all strata—communication that you might not otherwise have. With this in mind, we move the displays around so people have to move around to see them. We have between 50 and 60 thousand people a day that might not otherwise be exposed to these things.

People need to express themselves, even if it's only by raising rabbits. A fair is important in this way, because it gives many opportunities for recognition.

AG: Let's talk about the 1971 fair. Why the Mexican theme?

FULK: This goes back to when I started several years ago. We tried to have something new each year, so we started using themes. We had historical backgrounds and finally, a "Discover Iowa." We really can't discover Illinois or Missouri. So why not Mexico? She is one of our neighbors that has been forgotten in some ways.

AG: How will this work in with the fair?

FULK: We plan to have a Mexican village with constant entertainment. We will also have many stands with Mexican art and crafts. We feel that this will give

the people an insight into the life of the Mexican. We hope to have a fabulous Mexican restaurant, staffed by their people, as well as many travel displays.

People in Mexico are planning trips to the fair. We went down there a while back and were given a wonderful reception. Mexican people buy a lot of cattle and hogs from this country as well as many other things. So this is an excellent opportunity to show them our products.

AG: What can you tell us about who will be the grandstand performers this year?

FULK: I can't tell you anything yet, but they will be as big as last year.

AG: How long can the fairgrounds continue to hold all of the people who wish to attend?

FULK: A study has shown that we should expect around five hundred thousand people each

year and we are over this. There are some changes taking place and one of these is the machinery. They want more of a power show and this takes room.

AG: Do you want a new fairgrounds?

FULK: I would like to have a world food fair in 1976 to coincide with the national bi-centennial. We should have this in Iowa because we are the heart of food production. This would be a one-shot thing, but it would run quite a bit longer. There would be many lasting benefits from this—such as a new fairgrounds.

AG: How do you see the "71" fair as far as attendance?

FULK: It'll be hard to top the last one. We'll have as big a grandstand draw as ever but the economic situation is a little sticky. I imagine the people will come but not stay as many days. ●



Farm Op at Iowa State

DO THE SCALES BALANCE?

Pat Derner and Dick Ballantyne both were students at Iowa State last quarter. Both plan to make farming their life's vocation. Both also realize the importance of education to conduct a successful farming program. However, they made different decisions on how to obtain this education.

After high school, Derner enlisted in the Air Force. With the military out of the way he returned home to farm with his dad. Realizing the need for more education he enrolled in Iowa State's winter quarter farm operations program.

Ballantyne will graduate this spring with a B.S. in farm operations. He still has the service facing him and so will have to wait before beginning farming.

Derner and Ballantyne made a decision that all ISU farm op students must make.

Which group made the right choice?

In an attempt to come to an answer, the Ag arranged a meeting with Derner and Ballantyne to discuss why each made his decision.

After Derner returned from the service he thought about entering the four year B.S. degree program. But his three year hitch with the service had already disrupted his farming plans and he didn't feel it would be worthwhile to be away from the farm another four years. As he pointed

out, "It is becoming increasingly harder to get into farming as the years go on."

Ballantyne isn't certain what his original reasons for coming to Iowa State were. He always grew up with the idea that a college education would be a great asset and always planned on coming to Iowa State for that education. He looks upon his B.S. as an insurance policy against future changes. If something happens and he can't farm, "that old B.S. will always be there to fall back on."

There are considerable differences in the training received in the two programs. Those in the winter quarter program take nineteen hours of agriculture courses for two winter quarters to receive their completion degree. Students in the four year program receive more agriculture training as well as having an opportunity to take courses in other areas.

Many students choose the winter quarter farm op program because it provides less of a disruption to their farming program. Ballantyne agreed that it is almost impossible to maintain a farming program while pursuing a B.S. in farm operations. But he thinks the benefits are worth the disruption. As he puts it, "There is a heck of a lot of information buried in these old brick walls up here."

During his first two years Ballantyne took the equivalent of many of the courses offered to the

winter quarter students. He didn't feel that these courses were "worth it" or gave him all the information he needs to carry out a successful farming program. As he continued his education and took higher level courses he felt he received more of the information he wanted.

Derner disagrees with this view. He finds the courses offered by the winter quarter program directly applicable to his farming program. Ideally he would like to come to school and stay until receiving a B.S. degree, but the winter quarter program is more convenient.

Derner is able to have a rather extensive farming program while still continuing his education. He conducts this program in partnership with his father. They have 1,000 acres of crop ground, feed 1,000 head of beef cattle, raise 200 sheep and lambs, feed 500 hogs, maintain a 100 head beef cow herd and contract feed 20,000 head of turkeys. Derner has made some adjustments in his farming program to allow him to attend school in the winter. His livestock numbers are a little lower than they would be otherwise because he must keep his winter chores down to the point where his father can handle them.

In general, Derner feels that breaking away from his farm business in the winter is worthwhile. With a little planning he can arrange for care of his livestock. He values the exposure to college life and contact with the top agricultural personnel on the Iowa State staff.

Ballantyne has no farming program at the moment. After completing his military duty he plans to return to his father's farm near Lamoni. There, he and his dad plan to enter into a dairy partnership with Graceland College, as well as maintaining a beef herd.

Derner says the problem of readjusting to studying is one of the limitations of the winter quarter program. While in school he develops study habits and strengthens them. However, when he is home he picks up a farm magazine and concentrates only on the



Dick Ballantyne (left) & Pat Derner (right) discuss the advantages of their respective farm op majors.

data interesting him. This doesn't work in college where exams don't always concentrate on material that concerns just Derner. Ballantyne says this is mainly a matter of learning the type of trivia an instructor wants on an exam.

One aspect of the situation which wasn't mentioned by Ballantyne or Derner but concerns other farm op students is the cost. At current tuition rates Ballantyne has \$2,400 invested in tuition for his B.S. degree. Plus his income has been reduced from what it would have been if he was farming. Derner on the other hand needs to only invest \$400 to receive a two quarter farm op degree. During the remaining nine months he is able to maintain a farming program and support himself.

Probably there is no distinct advantage of one program over the other. A lot depends on an individual's aspirations and the situation he finds himself in. Many students switch from one program to another as motives change.

Ballantyne mentioned one such student. A friend of his started as a freshman in the four year farm op program. College life didn't agree with him so he left school and started to farm. Now he has a large machinery investment and a herd of Angus cattle. But he has decided that he wants to attend college. To attend the four year program he would probably have to quit farming entirely. However, through the winter quarter program he is able to work his education into his farming program. ●

Corn Leaf Blight: The Elusive Menace

by Tom Hayes

One of the most recent problems Iowa farmers are faced with is the Southern corn leaf blight. Previously, the disease attacked only the leaves of the corn plant. But now a new strain of the blight known as race T is capable of attacking the leaf, sheath, stalk and ear as well, according to Abraham H. Epstein, associate professor of plant pathology at Iowa State University. Male sterile cytoplasm corn appears to be most susceptible to the new strain of blight fungus.

Until 1969, Epstein says, Southern corn leaf blight was a rarity in Iowa. The outbreak occurred too late to hurt the crop that year. Last year the blight had favorable weather conditions of warm temperatures and high humidity in many areas, and large acreages of TMS cytoplasm corn permitted large amounts of damage to occur in some parts of the state. The

large number of other susceptible hybrids which permitted rapid development of the disease is also partly to blame for the epidemic in 1970.

Another possibility is that the strain may have become better able to cause disease and spread. The new strain of blight is capable of rapid spread and there was time for a big build up of the disease. This is because the disease started early in the growing season in the southern states and spread northward.

Also of importance is the nature of the blight fungus. The fungus can produce thousands of spores within a few days after the corn plant is infected. These spores may be carried by the wind for many miles and still have the ability to infect corn plants. The spores require long periods of free moisture in order to germinate.

Epstein says that if the weather conditions are right, chances are that another blight epidemic will strike Iowa farmers in 1971. Farmers should get as much blight resistant seed as possible and save it to plant on their best ground. Farmers that can't get enough normal cytoplasm corn should get hybrids that performed well last year and showed some resistance to the blight. Some seed corn companies are offering second-generation (F_2) seed that has normal cytoplasm instead of male sterile. Farmers can expect at least a 25 per cent yield decrease from this seed. In some cases it might be better to plant male sterile corn that showed some resistance last year.

Early planting of susceptible hybrids will give the crop a better chance to escape the disease. The more mature the plant is when infected, the less the yield loss will be. Moderate planting rates are advisable to avoid stress of the crop. Adequate soil fertility and good weed and insect control will be more important than usual this year.

It is not known whether the spores can overwinter in the field. Epstein recommends that farmers consider planting small grains, sorghum or soybeans if blight was a problem in that field the year before. It is known that spores will live through the winter in stored corn. For this reason it is being recommended that no infected corn be shelled during the summer.

Some chemical sprays are available for Southern corn leaf blight. These have been used by seed

Man should realize the penalty for unconcern for the power of plant diseases.

corn companies on corn for seed. The chemicals are probably not practical for most farmers to use unless they anticipate a high yield loss.

Predictions are that by 1972 there will be enough normal cytoplasm corn available that the disease will not be a major problem. It is not known why the epidemic occurred in 1969 and 1970 and not before since this strain of fungus can be traced back to at least 1955. The disease probably reached serious levels in smaller areas in the south in recent years and this permitted it to reach a level high enough to cause an epidemic.

The new strain is unique because it produces a specific toxin for certain types of corn cyto-

plasms such as male sterility. Usually disease resistance or susceptibility is determined by genetic factors in the nucleus. The reason there was so much male sterile corn which is susceptible to the blight is because seed corn companies did not have to detassel this corn.

Man can prevent plant disease epidemics. He has little control over weather or the plants' ability to produce pathogens but he should realize the penalty for unconcern for the power of plant diseases. There was documented evidence that male sterile cytoplasm was more susceptible to Southern leaf blight. The nation's corn should have been converted to resistant hybrids before the blight occurred. It was known

that a large amount of a susceptible crop invites an epidemic.

Seed breeders can avoid the intensive monoculture of a crop with a very narrow germplasm or cytoplasm. What resistance is known can be used more widely. More should be learned about why plants are resistant to plant diseases. Plants should be developed that are resistant not just to one race of the disease but instead to the whole disease. This would eliminate the worry about new strains of the disease. It probably will not be easy to find the answers, and it probably will cost money. But it does not seem right that farmers should be the ones to suffer from an epidemic that can be avoided while others who are responsible continue to profit. ●



Ears showing varying amounts of blight damage from the Race T strain of Southern corn leaf blight. Race T is different from the previously known Race O in that it also attacks the stalks and ears of the plant.

A Chance for Escape

by Glenn Moravek

Wilderness canoe camping can be an exciting and relaxing vacation for college students who like the outdoors. After nine months of studying, traveling over pure lakes and through pristine forests provides a welcome break from books and belligerent professors.

Many experts agree that one of the best canoeing areas in the world is within a day's drive of Ames. This is the Quetico-Superior country, located on the Minnesota-Ontario border between Rainy Lake and Lake Superior. On the Minnesota side of the border is Superior National Forest, which contains more than 3.7 million acres of wilderness. One-half of this is composed of more than 5,000 interconnecting lakes. The land area is covered with pine, spruce, balsam fir, aspen and birch forest.

Across the border, Ontario's Quetico Provincial Park gives the canoeist another million acres to explore. The camper can travel for weeks, carrying his canoe and gear over portages between the lakes. Although some routes are rigorous, most portages are well under a mile. The prospective canoeist can choose a route to fit his skill and physical ability.

The United States and Ontario have strived to keep this country as wild and beautiful as when French explorers first traveled it. In harmony with the concept of wilderness, development has not

been allowed within the area. Sea-planes are restricted to seven points along the perimeter of the wilderness. Outboard motors and snowmobiles in winter, are restricted to specified routes. Over most of the wilderness, there is nothing to disturb the solitude except the dip of paddles or a loon's call. And to prevent littering, the U.S. Forest Service has outlawed nonburnable food and beverage containers.

Fishing is generally good throughout the Quetico-Superior country. The quality of fishing in any particular lake seems to vary with the lake's remoteness. Northern pike, walleyes and smallmouth bass can be caught throughout the summer in most lakes by paddling parallel to shore and casting toward likely spots. Early or late in the season, when water temperatures are cool and fairly uniform throughout the lakes, lake trout can also be caught near shore. But after the water begins to warm, the trout head for deeper waters.

There is also an interesting assortment of wildlife in the area which makes good targets for photographers. No hunting is allowed in Quetico Provincial Park and consequently the wildlife has little fear of man. Whitetail deer are very common and can often be seen coming to drink at lake shores early in the morning.

Although less common, moose

are often seen feeding in marshy areas. Black bears are common and often make a nuisance of themselves by raiding camps. Although timber wolves are seldom seen in the Quetico-Superior region, this is one of the last places in the continental United States where they still exist. In addition to the big game, many species of small mammals and birds also live in the area.

As an outgrowth of the Quetico-Superior's unique attractions, many commercial firms serve campers in the area. The camper does not have to own a canoe or any specialized equipment to enjoy the area. Canoes, gear and food may be rented from outfitting firms in the northern Minnesota towns of Grand Marais, Ely or Crane Lake. The average fee for a complete outfit, excluding personal items, is about \$11 per person per day. Fishing license costs—and for campers going into Ontario, Canadian custom's fees—are extra. Canoeists who have some of their own gear may rent individual items of equipment at reasonable rates. Outfitters advertise in many outdoor magazines.

Guides are available for about \$30 a day. Their services are not required for even beginners to have a safe and productive trip, according to most outfitters. Campers with no canoeing experience can get free instruction in

the use of canoes and other equipment from their outfitters. Also, most outfitters are happy to sit down with clients and lay out a route which will fit their desires and ability. They will point out productive fishing areas, spots of scenic or historic interest and the best routes.

In addition to a canoe and equipment, outfitters also provide food. Anyone planning a trip should get his outfitter's food list and alter it to fit his taste and the tastes of the rest of his party.

Although outfitters provide most essential equipment items, there are some personal items which they do not. Everyone in a canoe party should bring a map and a good compass and know how to use them. Waterproof maps are available from W. A. Fisher Co., Virginia, Minnesota. A flashlight and spare batteries are also very useful. At least one sewing kit and one first aid kit should also be included in a party's provisions.

The sun can be a problem to a canoeist who is exposed to it for at least 12 hours a day. So every canoeist should include sun tan oil, chap stick and a pair of sunglasses in his outfit. Polaroid glasses are especially good because

they cut glare, making rocks and other underwater hazards visible.

Knives are also essential. A good fillet knife should go in the pack with the cooking utensils for filleting fish. A sturdy pocket-knife or unobtrusive belt knife is good for jobs around camp and is easy to carry. The larger belt knives are awkward and are usually more trouble than they are worth. Other necessary items usually not supplied by an outfitter are a pliers, rope, waterproof match container and toilet articles. The thing to remember when selecting any of these items of equipment is to keep them light.

Clothing for the wilderness should be sturdy and warm, although not bulky or heavy. Temperatures, especially early or late in the season, may drop below freezing. Hiking boots with eight-inch tops are good, but not essential. Vibram soled boots are especially good for gripping on wet rocks or logs.

Fishing tackle should also be chosen carefully. Here medium weight tackle designed for landing fish up to twenty pounds is fine. Two or three piece rods are easier to pack than single piece rods. Rods are most efficiently carried in aluminum cases strapped

between the canoe's thwarts. It is always a good idea to carry a spare reel and a spare spool of line in the wilderness. They may add a little weight to the outfit, but can prevent a disappointing trip.

Some of the best fishing lures for this area are daredevils, plastic worms, hair and feather jigs, spinners, Rapala lures, popping bugs and streamer flies, according to one veteran outfitter. Weighted feathered spinners which can be worked at all depths by varying the speed of the retrieve are special favorites of local adventurers. Yellowhaired jibs are especially effective for bass in this area when bumped along the bottom where a stream or river enters a lake. Whatever tackle is chosen, it should be kept light and capable of being stored in a packsack.

In addition to good equipment, the best things a camper can take into the wilderness with him are experience, careful planning and knowledge. Although nothing can replace experience, a beginning canoeist can assure himself a successful trip by planning carefully and doing some reading on the subject. ●



Spring Fever!



Jeanneen Field is helping to bring spring to campus this year. "I really like this barefoot season," she says.

Jeanneen comes from a farm near Moorland and is an aggie at heart. Much of her summer is spent horseback riding and working with her show steers. This summer she will also be working in the livestock office of the cattle barn during the Iowa State Fair.

Jeanneen, a sophomore in English, lives in Fleming House, Westgate Hall.

Hot pants courtesy Country Cobbler



Photos by Bill St. Clair

Hilton's Dream Comes True

by Don Schlichte



"Our values and our emphasis are changing."

"Students are much more concerned about people and the future of our country and the world than ever before, says James H. Hilton, former ISU President. Although Hilton vacated the presidency in 1965, his face and name have come back under an ISU spotlight recently with the construction of the \$7 million Hilton Coliseum.

The Coliseum is a part of the new Iowa State Center, an idea conceived by Hilton early in his administration as president here. He saw the Center as a need for the school, and was influential in organizing the Iowa State University Foundation, financial backbone of the Center.

James Hilton was born on a 100-acre farm in the Piedmont section of North Carolina. He received his Bachelor of Science degree in animal husbandry from Iowa State University. After his schooling here, Hilton served as the county extension director in Green County for three years.

The former ISU president received a Master of Science degree from the University of Wisconsin and a Doctor of Science degree from Purdue University and returned to North Carolina State University as the head of the dairy industry department. In 1948, he became the Dean of Agriculture at that institution. Five years later he accepted the presidency of Iowa State University, a position he held until 1965.

Hilton says he thinks students have greatly changed during the past few years. He says they are more concerned today, but also thinks it is difficult to say exactly why.

As he sees it, students focus their concern on three areas. One

is what is happening to society and people in general. Another is civil rights. (Hilton preferred to call it human rights.) And pollution is the third concern of today's students Hilton thinks. "It's a young man's world," he said.

He explained that business, industry and farming are all trying to emphasize material things. "Somewhere along the way we've lost something," Hilton added. "It's not easy to define human qualities. Since you (referring to students) will be running the affairs of the world and the nation in 10 or 15 years, you had better be concerned."

He also had some other ideas about why students appear to be more concerned today than ever before. "Students seem to have a feeling that they have fallen victims to the conditions of today. Students are often frustrated because they feel they can do nothing about these conditions," he said.

"Our values and our emphasis are changing." He cautioned, however, "We'll have to come out of it with some order and some respect for the order or we will destroy the system or establishment or whatever you wish to call it. I'm deeply concerned about it and feel frustrated as most students do," Hilton added. "We have to have faith and confidence and make some adjustments along the way." He added that society must somehow keep the best it has and try to improve upon it.

Hilton had some words of praise for today's students. "I believe we have the best prepared and most idealistic students we've ever had. They see things that are wrong. And there are things wrong, and they want to correct

them." He expressed hope that society can do it without tearing down the good things it has.

Iowa State has also shared in Hilton's optimism for the future. "Too many schools today have lost a sensitivity toward people. Iowa State University has been as sensitive toward the needs of people as has any other land-grant institution in the country," Hilton added.

"I believe that Iowa State has been quite responsive to the needs of the changing times," Hilton said. "The university will undoubtedly continue to change in the future," Hilton said he forecast more changes and innovations in the curricula. For example, two curricula—poultry science and ag tech—have already been dropped. "The content of courses will probably continue to change in the future," he said. "Iowa State will continue to improve the type of education presented, to be responsive to the changing needs of the people."

Today, Hilton is still active in educational reform. He is serving as chairman of a commission to study public education in North Carolina. He has worked on this commission for three years and is completing the report this year. As part of a larger state group, he has played a part in helping establish community colleges and technical institutes in that state. This group is responsible for the allocation of funds for the state universities in North Carolina.

"We need to continue to improve the learning techniques as well as methods of teaching," Hilton added. Although still concerned with education and the needs of students, Hilton says he is planning to retire very soon from an active role in education. "I'd like to spend some time reading and traveling and doing some other things I haven't had time to do," he said.

Although many persons share his concern that education still needs improvement, few have made the contributions of James Hilton. It is not only fitting but proper that Iowa State pay tribute to that contribution. ●

VEISHEA: A Thing of the Present

by John Anderson

"The primary object in the Ag division during the celebration is to show the scientific work as well as the practical training students in the different departments are receiving."

This, according to W. A. Craft, chairman of the agricultural division for the 1922 Veishea celebration, was what the spring affair was all about.

Over Veishea, Inc.'s, 50 years, the basic meaning of the May festival has remained the same as stated by Craft in the May, 1922, issue of the *Iowa Agriculturist*. But such things as the presentations, floats, displays, entertainment and speakers have changed with the times and with the expanding university and Veishea organization.

The June, 1928, *Agriculturist* reported that the Dairy department won the parade sweepstakes award for their float depicting the popularity and health value of milk. The float, definitely influenced by the mood of the times, consisted of three sections. The first showed Charles Lindbergh in his "Spirit of St. Louis" landing in Paris with Lindbergh immediately asking for a glass of milk.

The next section contained a large "Because" sign leading to the third section, a display of all the qualities of milk.

The next year, as reported in the June-July, 1929, *Agriculturist*, the Horticulture department won the agricultural division with a float again using Lindbergh as its central theme. This float was also built in three sections, the first showing a figure of Lindbergh in Paris with a bottle of wine after his flight, the second depicting his "marriage amid garlands of flowers" and the third with two small boys surrounded by fruit, "essential in their normal growth." Also that year, the Dairy department exhibited the newly constructed Dairy Industry building for the first time and featured demonstrations of how to make ice cream.

Float-building by the departments eventually faded out so that more attention could be devoted to displays and open house projects.

Ag displays

The College of Agriculture will feature nine different depart-

mental displays for Veishea 1971; three on central campus. One of these displays will be a cooperative effort of the animal, dairy and poultry science departments, taking the shape of a two-part display. The first part will be located on central campus and will lead visitors to the second part, in Kildee Auditorium.

13-foot tower

Part one will feature a 13-foot tower topped by a satellite six feet in diameter. Six smaller satellites will be extended ten feet from the main one. The larger satellite will represent the combined programs while the small satellites will represent the various subdivisions such as dairy, sheep, poultry and swine. Pens with small pigs and a dairy calf will be on display on the ground level.

From this display, visitors will be directed to Kildee where the departments have prepared music and a movie depicting each department's importance to the world.

Be Versatile

The theme of the Agriculture Education department's display is "Be Versatile—Go Ag Ed." This display, to be located on central campus, will consist of a three wall structure with a four-sided pyramid in the center. On the walls will be picture collages about the three main areas of Ag Ed: production and agriculture, teaching and ag business. The four sides of the pyramid will contain descriptions and explanations of the pictures and collages.

Hungry?

The third central campus display is being built by the Agronomy department on the theme, "Agronomy—Our Profession Feeds the World." The display will depict ten different aspects of agronomy's importance to the world, each of its own panel. The panels will be put together in a staggered, "saw-blade" formation.

The Ag Business' display, "Getting Better, Going Stronger," will

be located in East Hall and will illustrate the flexibility and public relations of the field today. The walls of the corridor between the old and the new sections of the hall will be lined with pictures of instructors, students, graduates and field trips. An added feature will be the "Why Not Dial the Markets?" booth where visitors can dial a pre-recorded report of the latest market conditions.

Pine Seedlings

"How Man Benefits from the Forest Ecosystem" is the theme of the Forestry display in room 231, Bessey Hall. The display will explain proper forest management and regeneration techniques along with the benefits that can be gained through these practices. Visitors will be given pine seedlings at the end of the presentation.

Visitors will be lead on a tour through the ISU green houses as part of the Horticulture display. The tour will pass tropical plant and fruit arrangements, an eight by two and one half foot "Horn of Plenty" and displays about proper turf and and lawn management. Guests will be able to purchase flower plants and corsages made by members of the department.

Slide Show

A slide show projected inside a fiberboard and muslin structure will highlight the Landscape Architecture department's display, "The Environment Design Process Presented in a Multi-Media Environment." Around the central structure, the LA's will display a number of student projects to show the varying types of work being done in the department. It will be located in room 5 of the Landscape Architecture building.

In room 203, Bessey Hall, the Outdoor Recreation department will present a circular arrangement of seven tables depicting seven areas of study in the O-Rec curriculum. The first table will be a general information table

with handouts about the O-Rec courses and department. The other tables will contain information concerning campsite arrangement, the future outlook for O-Rec graduates, the development of a park shown on a three dimensional model, a slide presentation of summer occupations, a cap showing where students have

worked and an environmental table with handouts and posters on ecology.

So "the times, they are a changin'." And Veishea, Inc., is keeping pace along with them, stressing the importance of relevance in displays. And it looks like the displays are doing their part, from Lindbergh to satellites. ●



A

B. S.,

then...



The biggest transition between school and the outside world is that you have a client. In school there just isn't enough time spent on communicating with the client. "When you are presenting an entire project from beginning to end you must be able to communicate with the client."

So says Dave Dahlquist, a 1970 ISU graduate in Landscape Architecture. Dahlquist works for John Crose and Associates of Des Moines, a firm at which all four employees are ISU grads. He thinks that putting more emphasis on speech and journalism courses in college would enable graduates to better communicate with clients.

Dahlquist's work can be divided into three categories. The first of these areas is recreation planning activities. This involves things like planning individual parks or analyzing an entire county's recreation needs.

The second segment of Dahlquist's work is planning housing complexes. Building site planning as well as landscaping work is involved in such activities. An example of this type of work is a housing plan his firm designed that included individual house lots, town houses, apartments and a club house with a pool.

The remainder of Dahlquist's work involves residential planting design. A local example of his firm's work in this field is the planting design for the Iowa State Center.

About his work in general Dahlquist says, "You need school before you can tackle any real problems. There is a difference in what your instructors and you think a job is going to be like and what it is really like. A real situation is never real until you are on the job."

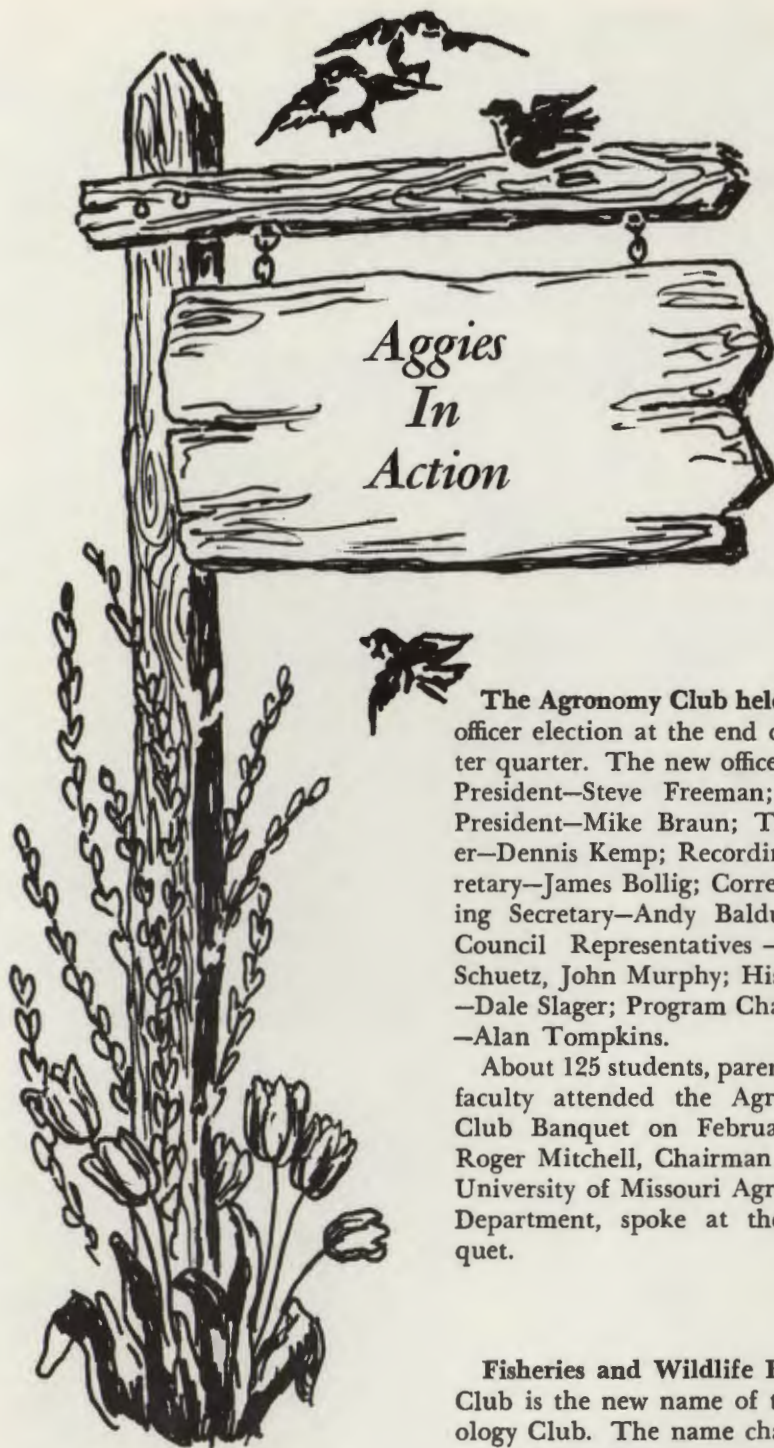




by Steve Boyt



Spring, 1971



Aggies In Action

The Agronomy Club held their officer election at the end of winter quarter. The new officers are: President—Steve Freeman; Vice-President—Mike Braun; Treasurer—Dennis Kemp; Recording Secretary—James Bollig; Corresponding Secretary—Andy Baldus; Ag Council Representatives — Steve Schuetz, John Murphy; Historian—Dale Slager; Program Chairman—Alan Tompkins.

About 125 students, parents and faculty attended the Agronomy Club Banquet on February 12. Roger Mitchell, Chairman of the University of Missouri Agronomy Department, spoke at the banquet.

Fisheries and Wildlife Biology Club is the new name of the Zoology Club. The name change is a result of the large number of Fisheries and Wildlife Biology students who have predominated the club's operation for several years.

New officers for the coming year are: President—Harlan Fierstine; Vice-President—Gerald Rook; Secretary—Chuck Harris; Treasurer—Jackie Korn.

A few of the projects the club is involved with are loaning dissecting kits to students taking biology, enclosing the Ames High prairie with a fence and selling the redesigned FWB patches.

Positions for Editor and new staff members of the Iowa Agriculturist are now open. For application information, stop by the office, 126 Press, and watch the Daily.

The new editor and his staff will be responsible for the publication, beginning with the Winter, 1972, issue.

Applications are open to everyone, non-journalism majors included.

The 1970 Animal Science Banquet was held February 9, in the Memorial Union. Annual awards were made at the banquet, with the Freshman Scholarship going to Mark Anderson, An S and the Outstanding Senior award going to Bud Beedle. A new feature of the banquet was introduced this year, the Animal Science Hall of Fame award. The award recognizes individuals who have made outstanding achievements and contributions to the field of animal science, and was given to Carroll R. Plager.

Guest speaker was Dr. Robert A. Long, Director of Research and Development, Ankony Angus.

The 43rd Annual All-Ag Banquet was held March 10 at the Memorial Union. Awards were given to members of Ag College who have distinguished themselves within the past year.

Denny Jones, Hort 4; Bradley Upfield, For 4; Darrell Weems, Agron 4; and Dale Vincent, Farm Op 3, received the Real Guy Awards. This award is given to four students who have been outstanding in their interest and service to the Ag College and their departmental club.

Harold Crawford was selected as outstanding adviser. Crawford, who received \$100 in connection with this award, is currently head of the Farm Operations Department.

The Block and Bridle Club was selected as the outstanding club. This award was based on the club's activities for the past year as evidenced in a scrapbook that was submitted for judging.

Dennis Dammer, Stephen Hughes An Sci 4 and John Bauernfield Ag Eng 1 were honored as winners in the Ag Council Speech Contest. Also honored were the 167 ag students who received scholarships and awards during the last year.

Don Muhm, farm editor of the Des Moines Register and Tribune, was the speaker for the event.

A good turnout was reported at the annual ISU Horseman's Clinic, held March 27, in and around Kildee Hall and the barns.

The selection of the Rodeo Club Queen was a feature of the afternoon program. The new queen is Becky Ball, H Ed 2.

The Ag Journalism Club met March 25, at former major, Gary Speicher's home. Officers for the coming year were elected and are President—John Byrnes; Vice-President—Lynn Henderson; Secretary—Tom Hayes; Treasurer—Bill Block; Ag Council Representatives—Lynn Henderson and Don Schlichte.

The club has finished a slide show of Block and Bridle activities for that club. Now club members are preparing entries for the national Ag Communicators of Tomorrow (ACT) contest. These entries are due May 20. For more information, contact a club member.

The Ag Journalism Banquet was April 5, at which Lee Kline, WHO farm broadcaster, was the featured speaker.

O-Recs are soon to lose their departmental head, DeWitt Nelson, to retirement. Also a forestry professor, Nelson has been at Iowa State since 1968 when the Outdoor Recreation curriculum was formed.

Nelson came back to I.S.U., his alma mater, after extensive work with the U.S. Forest Service and in the state of California from 1925 to 1966. From then until 1968, Nelson acted as a visiting professor of forestry to Iowa State University, Oregon State University and the University of California at Berkeley.

Nelson is listed in *Who's Who in America* and has been awarded the Greater Linneus Medal by the Swedish Royal Academy of Science and the Alumni Merit Award from Iowa State.

A major in biometry, a statistical science, was made available to ag students in the new 1971-73 general catalogue. The new program is administered by the Department of Statistics and will grant a B.S. degree in agriculture.

The purpose of the biometry major is to get students with an agricultural background to use an analytical and quantitative approach to the ag sciences, according to Dr. Theodore Bancroft, head of the Department of Statistics.

Professor in charge of the new program is Dr. Donald Hotchkiss, statistics. Hotchkiss says students in biometry will mainly take courses in statistics, mathematics, computer science, and any agricultural science of the student's choice.

The new curriculum has only two majors so far. Administrators are hopeful, however, that more students will find the new combinations of courses suitable for a major.

Graduates in biometry will be prepared for jobs in agriculturally related business and industries. They will be able to handle the analytical aspects for ag industries.

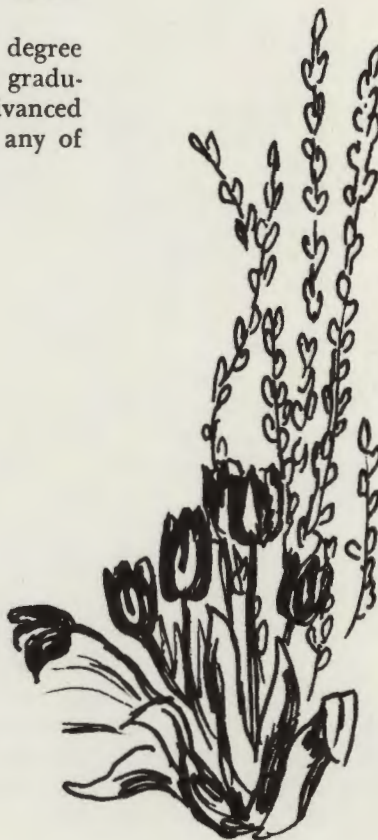
There is no advanced degree program in biometry, but graduates will be able to earn advanced degrees in statistics or in any of the agricultural sciences.

Dairy Science's new club officers are President—James Ellis; Vice-President—Chuck Medlang; Secretary—Clay Bernick; Treasurer—Mark Lyon; Historian—De Muecke; Corresponding Secretary—Ken Collier; Ag Council Representatives — Dick Homan and James Dane.

For the first time the club prepared a yearbook highlighting the year's activities. It is hoped to make this an annual activity.

Ag Business Club also has recently elected new officers. These are President—Roger Kerndt; Vice-President—Jerry Gidel; Secretary—Jim Danner; Treasurer—Roger Dahlgram; Ag Council Representative—Jim Eiler; Publicity Chairman—Bruce Hoegh; Historian—Leonard Larson.

Some of the club's spring activities include a service project, a trip to St. Louis and the Ag Business Banquet.



Ecology Goes to the Feedlot

by Jack Felton

In 1970, Iowa feeders marketed 4.6 million head of cattle and 20 million hogs. This huge amount of livestock in feedlots around the state makes feedlot run-off pollution a great potential problem.

The **Congressional Quarterly** for August 1970 estimates a feedlot with 10,000 head of cattle has a sewage potential equal to that of a city with a population of 164,000 people. At the present time in Iowa there are very few if any feedlot operations maintaining 10,000 head or more of cattle.

William G. Zmolek, professor of animal science at Iowa State, points out that an increasing amount of attention will be focused on feedlot run-off in Iowa. "The number of feedlots in Iowa are decreasing, but the ones that remain are getting larger," he said. "As feeding operations become larger the problem of run-off will increase, and the attention given to the problem will increase," he added.

"Problem Can Be Controlled"

Zmolek is optimistic that the feedlot run-off problem can be controlled. "We know what the problem is and we can solve it. We have the knowledge and the techniques to solve the problem," he said.

Feed production and utilization is an added advantage for Iowa in manure control, Zmolek feels. "In many of the feeding operations in this state the feed used to prepare the animal for market is produced on the farm where the feedlot is located. The advantage to this type of arrangement is that manure

can be returned to the land to aid in growing more crops," he said. Giant commercial feedlots usually occupy a relatively small area where there is no room for crop production. There is nowhere to spread the manure so it must be piled," he added.

Doctor J. Ronald Miner, associate professor of agricultural engineering at Iowa State, makes the point that feedlot run-off pollution is not as big a problem in Iowa as in some states. "If you consider the number of fish killed in this state by feedlot run-off you could argue that it is not a big problem. Cattlemen have done a good job in controlling run-off in Iowa," he said.

Increases Investment

Miner explains why some livestock feeders are hesitant to employ run-off control measures. "Implementation of feedlot run-off control is an economic problem in that it can greatly increase the investment in the feedlot operation. This, from the farmers' point of view is different than buying a piece of farming equipment. Farming equipment makes a profit; pollution control does not."

Research is being done at Iowa State with several feedlot run-off control measures, according to Miner.

One idea being tested is the application of partially treated animal wastes to crop land using irrigation equipment.

Techniques are being studied that would enable partially treated waste to be dumped as harmless water into streams.

Efforts are being made to better understand animal odors and odor control.

Research is being done in the design of confinement buildings for feeder livestock.

"The most important thing we are trying to do here is keep up with the research being conducted around the country. We try to keep the livestock producer informed of many developments in feedlot run-off control," Miner commented.

Legal Controls

The state of Iowa has taken steps to legally control feedlot run-off pollution. A pursuant to authority of sections, 455B.9 and 455B.13 of the Iowa Code was approved October 14, 1969. This regulation establishes guidelines to be followed by livestock feeders in the state of Iowa. It defines conditions under which a feedlot must be registered. In addition, feedlot run-off facility requirements are defined with guidelines established for the operation of these facilities.

Livestock feeding operations are not required to be registered if they are determined not to be polluters. The Iowa Water Pollution Control Commission is responsible for the enforcement of the regulations.

According to Miner the regulations are adequate. "The big problem involves not enough staff at the Water Pollution Control Commission. They have a lack of people to carry out the inspections of the feedlots and the enforcement of the law," he concluded. ●

Over the brew...

This year was no exception as it found many Iowa State aggies pursuing the study of cattle, carcass and coed judging. It has been noted that the average aggie is considerably more adept in the first two areas of study.

To correct this deficiency in the latter area we at the Iowa Agriculturist have undertaken the task of defining the desirable qualities of coeds. So after long hours of painstaking research through reading bathroom walls and other places of public record, we feel we have established a comprehensive method of judging girls.

It must be understood that the following data is only based on preliminary research. It is very possible that this research has been negatively influenced by the control group used—Iowa State coeds. However, we feel our system is flexible enough so it can be modified as data from more extensive exploratory projects is processed.

In general, our system advocates a more modern type female. A desirable young heifer should have a minimum of waste and be of a useful type. A few traits to watch for are longevity, broodiness and overall balance from end to end.

Selecting desirable traits should be based on "eyeballing," handling, performance records and yield grade. In general, a firm handling carcass is the most desirable.

A female should show desirable conformation as evidenced through her overall size, scale and uniformity. Select a trimmer, neater heifer

as displayed by an abundance of curves, bulges and flowing lines.

Specifically, a few characteristics to include in your evaluation are: neater and smoother blending shoulders; a deeper and fuller chest while still maintaining balance and symmetry; a trimmer and tidier middle carrying down to a smoother, more bulging rump and thigh. Care should be taken in this area to avoid extremes.

An appealing coed stands correct on her feet and legs and steps out well to show her better qualities. Her legs exhibit good substance of bone with nicely defined hocks, covered with a minimum amount of fat. This lends to a more attractive heifer with a stylish walk and a high degree of eye appeal.

A modern type female has lots of bloom and exhibits prominent breed characteristics especially about her head and shoulders. Cull any stock with peculiarities such as bad ears, crooked face, heavy brisket, enlarged nostrils or communicable diseases.

It is recommended that a young coed judge select a heifer with a finer hair coat and a more pliable hide from end to end. An excess of hair on the legs and about the knees should be discriminated against.

Coeds exhibiting these characteristics will have a more desirable carcass with higher consumer acceptability. Also, they should dress out real good.

By the Iowa Ag Research Staff



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Some Fresh Ideas On an Old Problem

By Gene Johnston

Joe is a senior in Farm Operations at Iowa State and will graduate this spring. After that, he wants to settle down near his home town in rural Iowa and farm.

But Joe has a problem. Unless he can think of some way to put together a down payment on a farm, or come up with enough equity to swing a big loan, he may end up as a farm tenant for the rest of his life. Joe's father, now approaching retirement age, has never owned any land himself and therefore will not have any to turn over to Joe.

Joe's problem is not unique. Many young men in Iowa, who are potential farmers and who are often said to hold in their hands the future of the state, are finding it increasingly difficult to borrow money in the quantity that it takes to buy a farm.

Not Enough Capital

Part of the problem may be that money is hard to borrow for anything right now. But more important, many of Iowa's young farmers don't have enough capital behind them to make them good risks to any lending company.

"I may be a little old-fashioned in my thinking," said Norm Heald of the First National Bank in Ames, "but unless a man has something behind him today, it's really tough for him even to become a land-owner."

Heald was a farm loan representative for Metropolitan Life Insurance Company out of Webster City until three years ago

when he became an assistant cashier at First National.

Although buying land may be difficult without proper backing, Heald indicated the situation may not be as bleak as it sounds. He said if a young man is ambitious enough, he may be able to find a way to get backing for a loan.

But one thing that has to be remembered, he said, is that in buying a farm you're talking in terms of many thousands of dollars. A 200-acre farm valued at \$400 an acre puts you at \$80,000, and the buyer-borrower is usually asked to have at least 40% of that amount in equity, or \$32,000.

Start Small

The best hope for the fellow starting out with nothing behind him is to start out small on a rented farm and gradually builds his capital up. He can then use that capital as equity on a loan.

For instance, a man might start out with a dozen beef cows valued at around \$3,000 total. He might be able to swing a short term bank loan to buy them. Then, within about 10 years, he conceivably could build his herd to 100 cows worth a total of around \$25,000. That would probably be enough to turn over as security on a loan for a small farm.

"Actually, the best way to buy land is to already own some," Heald said. "For instance, if you own a \$40,000 farm, you might be able to mortgage that on another farm you want to buy valued at \$80,000."

If you don't actually own the

land itself but have a relative that does own some, it is possible for him to put his farm up as security on one you wanted to buy. In this way, many fathers who aren't ready to give up their farm yet are helping their sons get a start at buying a farm.

"I even know of one situation recently where a farmer owned some land and had no sons of his own. This man wanted to help somebody get started, so he put his farm up as security on a farm the neighbor boy wanted to buy. That's probably a one-in-a-million case, but it has happened."

Life Insurance May Help

Heald said that having a life insurance policy can also help in making a real estate investment. Over a period of time, life insurance policies build up a certain amount of cash value, and if the policy is large enough, it may be used at the security on a loan.

One story is told of a college graduate that bought \$1 million of life insurance with premiums of about \$10,000 annually. He then used the policy as security on a \$1 million loan and set himself up in a million dollar business with an initial investment of only 1 per cent (\$10,000) of that amount. It is doubtful that any company would loan the full death benefit amount on a policy, though.

Dr. William Murray, land specialist in the ISU department of economics, pointed out one more method of buying a farm—that being on contract with the original owner. In this situation, a farmer may want to buy 80 acres at \$40,000. The contract might specify that you put 10% down, or \$4,000, and pay the rest directly to the seller in a set yearly amount plus interest. For the farmer that could get enough immediate cash, this might be the most practical way to buy.

Young farmers are diminishing and the reasons are probably very numerous. On good reason would seem to be that unless you are born into it or marry it, your chances of ever being a land owner are slim. And can you blame a guy for wanting to own his own business? ●

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Two strangers found themselves in the same seat on an airplane. In an attempt to strike up a conversation the one man turned to the other and said, "You're an Iowa State aggie, aren't you?"

"Why yes. How did you know?" the aggie replied.

"Oh, I could tell by the special weave in your tie," the other man said.

To show how observant he was the aggie turned and said, "You're an Iowa State engineer, aren't you?"

The engineer looked shocked and said, "Yes. How did you know?"

"I saw your class ring when you picked your nose," was the aggie's reply.

* * *

Do you know what is brown and sits on a bench?
Beethoven's last movement.

* * *

A priest and a nun were talking one day. The nun asked the priest, "Father, what do you think about the abortion bill?"

"Well Sister, I suppose we will have to pay it."

* * *

Did you hear about the young girl who wouldn't wear her training bra because the wheels bothered her.

* * *

A farmer once advertised a horse for sale. An interested city slicker came out to inquire about the horse.

Farmer: "Now I want to tell you this. That horse isn't looking too good."

City Slicker: "Well that horse doesn't look too bad. I think I'll buy it anyway."

The city slicker paid the farmer, saddled the horse and proudly rode down the road. However, his ride was brought to an abrupt halt when the horse walked smack into a tree. Mad as a wet hen the city slicker stormed back to the farmer.

City Slicker: "You old goat. You sold me a blind horse."

Farmer: "Well, I told you he wasn't looking too good."

* * *

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